

it mated soon after casting its subimago pellicle it is probable that it would not have lived but a day or two longer. A. S. Packard.

PAIRING OF XYSTICUS TRIGUTTATUS.

The engraving shows the pairing of one of our most common crab spiders, *Xysticus triguttatus* Keyserling. The spiders were seen on the 5th of June, among the short



grass in an open pasture between Salem and Swampscott, Mass. The female held herself, head downward, on a blade of grass with the abdomen turned away only enough for the male to reach under it with his palpi. There did not appear to be any web on the grass, though there may have been a few threads for the female to hold by. F. H. Emerton.

TROX AT ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The fondness of various species of *Trox* for electric light has increased considerably the list of species known to inhabit Illinois. The following list includes all known to me.

1. *Trox scabrosus* Beauv. Taken at electric light at Springfield 20 June 1885, by Mr. C. A. Hart.

2. *Trox monachus* Hbst. There is a specimen of this species in the collection of the State entomologist from Union Co. It has also been taken near Pittsfield Ill.

3. *Trox asper* Lec. One specimen obtained at electric light at Springfield.

4. *Trox punctatus* Germ. Not uncommon throughout the state.

5. *Trox tuberculatus* Deg. Specimens in the State entomologist's collection taken at Centralia 22 April.

6. *Trox erinaceus* Lec. Rather rare but found throughout the state.

7. *Trox capillaris* Say. Specimens in the State entomologist's collection from La Salle Co.

8. *Trox unistriatus* Beauv. Quite common throughout the State.

9. *Trox jozeicollis* Har. Rather rare.

10. *Trox terrestris* Say. I have seen specimens from Pittsfield.

11. *Trox aequalis* Say. Rare in northern and central Illinois.

12. *Trox scaber* Linn. Taken at Galesburg.

13. *Trox atrox* Lec. Recorded by Horn from Illinois.

Only eight other species are known in the United States.

C. W. Woodworth.

LUMINOUS EGGS OF INSECTS.—E. Mulsant observed and recorded in 1862 the fact that the eggs of *Lampyris* were luminous. This observation was confirmed by Dr. A. Laboulbène, who published the statement in 1882, but some entomologists have doubted the fact of their luminosity. Wielowiejsky, who published a paper in 1882, that dealt thor-